

RUTH CRUGER'S BODY FOUND IN COCCHI CELLAR

Girl Had Been Killed by
Blow Which Fractured
Her Skull.

BODY FULLY CLOTHED

Ropes Had Been Fastened
Tight About Waist
and Ankles.

SUSPECT'S ARREST SOUGHT

He Told "Sun" Correspondent
in Bologna, Italy, Wife Was
Jealous of Him.

The body of Ruth Cruger, the eighteen-year-old Walden High School girl who disappeared February 12, was discovered six feet beneath the cellar floor under the bicycle repair shop formerly owned by Alfredo Cocchi at 542 West 137th street yesterday afternoon.

It was due solely to Mrs. Grace Humiston, attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Cruger, the girl's parents, that the investigation was renewed about a week ago after the authorities had searched the cellar and had all but decided that this mystery, like that in the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold, was never to be solved.

Ruth Cruger was killed by a blow on the head, administered by a heavy instrument, such as a piece of lead pipe which fractured the skull. A fragment of the scalp about four inches in circumference at the right side near the back of the head was missing when the body was found.

The body was fully clothed, even to the gloves on the girl's hands. The skirts had been pulled up to the knees and the other garments were almost in shreds. The legs were bent back till the heels touched the thighs and ropes were fastened tight about the waist and the ankles.

Miss Cruger was last seen in Cocchi's shop, where she went to have her skirts sharpened. Cocchi's skate grinding machine was in the cellar, which he expressed to her also disappeared. He was found living in Bologna, Italy, ten days ago and to "Sun" correspondent who told him that he had been kidnapped and taken to Europe.

Said Wife Was Jealous.

He added that he had left the United States because his wife was so jealous that he could not live with her.

Detective McGee last night swore out a warrant before Magistrate Murphy, sitting in the men's night court, for the arrest of Cocchi. Immediately after he and Assistant District Attorney Mancuso drove to the St. Regis, where they presented it to Gov. Whitman, who in turn communicated with the State Department officials, requesting that extradition proceedings be started at once.

Mrs. Cocchi was detained by the police as soon as the body was found. Last night she was taken to the Fourth district detective bureau, 342 West 123d street, where she was questioned by the police. She was highly disturbed and said she would be held as a material witness. Others who were interrogated there were:

William Wilson, who lives in the same house as Mrs. Cocchi, at 75 Manhattan street; Victor Blady, Edgewater, N. J., a chauffeur, said to be a personal friend of Cocchi's; two laborers who took part in the search yesterday; John Tobin, janitor of the premises, and three other motorcycle policemen: Willard A. Helms, John Ochsenschlager, James Haggerty and William Ryan.

Existing treaties make it difficult to extradite from Italy for murder. The usual mode of procedure is to submit evidence to the Italian authorities and try the suspect in that country. It was said that the United States and Italy are now allies, the Roman Government may permit the extradition as a matter of courtesy.

Accompanied by Capt. Daniel F. Connelley, Commissioner Woods went to the Fourth branch bureau and took personal charge of the investigation. The Commissioner also set on foot an inquiry into the failure of the police to find the missing girl's body in their previous searches. He intimated that he was highly displeased with the failure of his subordinates to solve the mystery, and said:

"The whole credit for the solution is due to Mrs. Humiston."

Assistant District Attorneys Bohan, Mancuso and Fitzpatrick went to the detective bureau as representatives of Mr. Swann's office.

Police Shakeup in Prospect.

The Commissioner's decision to take direct charge of the inquiry was unprecedented and his activity gave rise to a rumor that a police shakeup which might assume wide proportions would result. Mr. Woods said:

"Nothing, no matter how sensational, how drastic, will be left undone. The Cocchi cellar will be dug up from front to rear."

He hinted that other cellars also would be dug up as the result of the revelation by the department, but declined to go into details explanatory of the statement. The questioning of the motorcycle policemen caused a sensation. There were rumors weeks ago that at least two men of the cycle squad had made the Cocchi shop a rendezvous.

Detective McGee admitted last night that although soon after Ruth Cruger's disappearance he had directed an examination of the cellar, he had not removed the work bench under which the body was found.

His subordinates were then nailed to the wall," he told a "Sun" reporter, "and I did not consider their presence suspicious."

Mrs. Humiston who took the very first step to bring about Cocchi's extradition, just as it had been who had taken most of the previous steps to drive the riddle of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. She had no sooner satisfied herself that the body found in the cellar was indeed that of the missing girl than she telephoned to the District Attorney's office.

In addition to the finding of the body

Continued on Tenth Page.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN REFUSE TO JOIN U. S. IN GUIDING CHINA

Both Nations Feel That They Should Have Been Consulted Before Note Was Sent—Effort May Now Meet With Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Wilson's efforts to have the United States take the lead among nations in guiding China through her present period of internal troubles apparently has resulted in failure and has narrowly averted more than "a tempest in a teapot" in the Far East.

Only prompt measures taken by Secretary Lansing and the Japanese Foreign Secretary have prevented mischief makers in Japan from using the note as a means of stirring up discord both in the United States and Japan. But in saving the situation, it has become necessary for both Japan and Great Britain to dissociate themselves from the American proposal concerning Chinese affairs.

The Japanese Government, through Ambassador Sato, has notified the State Department that Japan cannot follow the President's suggestion and endorse the American note. The British Government has notified the State Department to the same effect.

This Government, after the note had been sent, asked Great Britain, Japan and France to concur in its action. As a result the Chinese situation now will be regarded as a problem which the nations will study and act upon jointly in the future, but without any one of these nations taking independent action before consulting the others.

Sent Without Consultation.

The entire trouble was apparently due to the fact that the note was sent to China by President Wilson without first consulting other interested Powers. This omission is understood to have been entirely unintentional, and officials of the State Department have frankly admitted that it gave just cause for comment in the Far East.

The note said in effect "that America expresses the sincere hope that factional and political disputes will be set aside and that all parties and persons will work to reestablish and coordinate the Government and secure China's position among nations, which is impossible while there is internal discord."

Japan's Policy Persistent.

Japan's position with respect to China has long been the subject of diplomatic comment abroad, and the Japanese themselves. Japan has been regarded in one sense as a sort of guardian of Chinese destinies. The Japanese statesmen have time and again pledged the nation's honor to protecting the rights of European nations in China.

The Japanese Foreign Office has adopted a broader rule, it is said, to work jointly with the nations of Europe in matters concerning their mutual affairs in China, and one of the fundamentals of this rule has been to consult these nations in advance.

President Wilson's note to China violated this understanding and did harm in more ways than one. It caused the Chinese to wonder why the United States made this move independently of Japan and the other Powers. The policy opponents in Japan seized upon the American note as a sign of "suspicion" or an affront to Japanese dignity.

BIGHOTES FIND SWEDISH ENVOY 24 CARATS BUNK

But He Got Regular "Diplomatic 25 Per Cent. Discount" at Ritz.

HELD NOW FOR FORGERY

'Tis Said by Police He's Carl G. Frossel, a Civil Engineer From Chicago.

A suave person of middle age breezed into the Ritz-Carlton Hotel recently and said he was the Swedish Minister and wished to register, whereupon the Ritz called forth the most ornately bedecked lobby gown in the whole lobby and had him run up the Swedish flag outside. But yesterday when the same suave person stepped into the Waldorf lobby House Detective Joe Smith, who has been getting good bags with his little snare recently, called a cop and had the "guest" run in.

The Ritz-Carlton went even further in showing honor to the bogus Minister from Sweden than merely running up the Swedish flag. The Ritz gave the near celebrity the advantage of what the management yesterday called their "diplomatic 25 per cent. discount." The Ritz is popular with diplomats. Ambassador von Bernstorff always stayed there. So Ambassador Grawert upon his return from abroad. Nothing could be more natural therefore than for a traveler in the habit of registering as "Wilhelm A. P. Ekengren, Minister from Sweden," to go to the Ritz-Carlton and grab off on the invitation of the management—that 25 per cent. discount which the Ritz makes visiting diplomats receive.

"And did he pay his bill?" was the question put by reporters flocking to the Ritz office yesterday not long after House Detective Joe Smith of the Waldorf had seen "him" at the bogus "Minister from Sweden" was transferred from the Waldorf to Police Headquarters.

Gave His Check.

"Oh, yes," replied the Ritz official. "He stayed here one night—June 5 last—and paid his bill upon leaving. He gave us his check."

"And did he check come back before you got a chance to haul the Swedish flag down?" some one asked.

"Oh, no," was the answer. "The check has not come back yet."

But according to a charge of forgery lodged against the suave person yesterday by G. W. Barnore of the Mark roads leather goods house in Fifth avenue, and from the fact that the Ritz Hotel at Atlantic City, the Waldorf, the Rogers Hotel Company, Tiffany's—twenty complaints in all—the suave person seemed to have a check book of his checks with cooking ink or something like that which caused the checks to be about as valuable as a Polo Grounds ticket.

The man first blew into the Waldorf in the middle of the big storm of Thursday afternoon. He edged a visiting card before he came in, and the clerk promptly began to take a lot of notice when he saw engraved upon the card: "Wilhelm A. P. Ekengren, Minister from Sweden."

"I'm making a quiet visit to the city," said the new arrival. "My health isn't of the best, so I should appreciate the favor if you could find some of my friends here. Attention from the press or public would only annoy me."

A Private Register.

The room clerk told the man about a private register which outsiders never would see and the man signed the Swedish Minister's name thereon. He was assigned to a modest room, and the clerk, who had caught his fancy. Until yesterday no more thought was given to him and he was rarely seen about the room.

But yesterday morning along came the daily printed warning from the Hotel Men's Association telling hotel managers to keep a close watch on the "bogus" Swedish Minister. The "bogus" Swedish Minister was not a new arrival. He had been in the city for some time. He was a Chicago civil engineer out of work named Carl G. Frossel, was out on the avenue taking a cooling his return along came Detective Kelly of the first branch detective bureau, an added starter whom Inspector Gray had sent along to join the room clerk.

House Detective Joe and Detective Kelly took a room at the Waldorf themselves, a room just across from the one where the "bogus" Swedish Minister was staying. They waited around for the "Minister" and waited around for the Waldorf "guest" to return from his stroll on the avenue. Just before noon the man came in and entered his room.

New Clothes a Plenty.

So did Joe Smith and Kelly. In the room were three new traveling bags which had been purchased at the Waldorf. Also there were new clothes a plenty in the closet. Detective Kelly promptly told the "guest" to come along to the Police Headquarters and talk things over with the boss down there. The man offered not even verbal resistance.

"Pretty nifty new shoes you're wearing," Joe Smith remarked. "They look like a pair I set myself back twelve bucks for at Martin & Martin's the other day."

"I got these at Martin & Martin's," answered the near diplomat easily, "but they are a bit better than yours. I paid \$14 for mine."

At Police Headquarters later Inspector Gray, Detective Kelly, Joe Smith and the prisoner went into executive session. When the weighty conference was ended the police said the prisoner had told them he was Carl G. Frossel of Chicago and that he had been a civil engineer but had decided he wasn't strong enough to work and therefore had come about for some good idea whereby he could live happily on nothing a year. He added, according to his inquirers, that the notion of pretending to be the Swedish Minister had struck him as a splendid scheme.

Among his effects was a new check

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CONGRESSMAN WILSON PUT ON WAR PRESSURE

Senate Passes Priority Ship-
ment Bill and Gets Lever
Food Measure.

HOOVER IS TOLD TO ACT

President Directs Him to Or-
ganize Voluntary Forces
of Country.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Congress and President Wilson took three distinct steps to-day in furtherance of the plan to put into the President's hands a dictatorial power unprecedented in the history of the United States. These steps, by which considerable progress was made toward the early enactment of legislation which would give President Wilson greater control over the nation than has ever been wielded by the executive head of any democracy in the world, are:

Passage by the Senate of the priority shipment bill, which authorizes the President to control interstate commerce and designate what commodities shall receive preference in shipments.

Referring to the Senate without recommendation, by its Committee on Agriculture, of the Lever food control bill exactly in the form it was originally presented to the House of Representatives.

The writing of a letter by President Wilson to Herbert C. Hoover, proposed the new hereditary enemies of the President gives Mr. Hoover "full authority" to proceed with the organization of the new food administration plan, which he proposed to inaugurate at once, and the elimination of waste through the co-operation of volunteer forces.

Food Bill Up Monday.

The Senate has placed the food control bill next on the calendar. The measure will be taken up Monday morning, when debate upon it will also begin in the House. The action of the Committee on Agriculture in reporting the measure to the Senate, and the President's willingness on the part of the committee to comply with the President's insistent requests that the food bills be expedited, has been a heretofore unprecedented move in the intentions of the committee members in regard to the bill other than discharging the fact that a considerable number of the committee members are probably the hereditary enemies of the measure in its present form.

The report without recommendation was made by the committee exclusively to save time in getting the bill on the Senate calendar. It is recognized that the battle both in the House and the Senate against the bill will be one of the bitterest ever waged on any measure offered in the sixty-one months of the Wilson Administration. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has been chosen to introduce the bill, and the floor of the Senate while the measure is being debated. He was selected because Senator Gore, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, had already refused earlier in the committee hearings to father it and undoubtedly will be listed among the opponents of the bill.

Early Passage Not Expected.

No one in the Senate has the slightest idea that the bill can be passed by that body before the end of the month. The Senate, even if it gets the measure whipped into such shape that a favorable vote on it is possible, will not vote before the end of the month. This delay is predicted upon the fact that there are two items of the measure—an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for opening up the land and authorizing the President to elevate or depress tariff rates to protect the Federal government in its assumed responsibility for the new measure to meet minimum price for food products—which properly should originate in the House of Representatives. It is the legal aspect of the situation which the Senate will consider.

Much of the Republican opposition to the food control bill will be concentrated on the tendency toward autocracy displayed by the measure. The Administration in Congress in the form of proposed legislation granting to the President power to appoint officials who would have virtually absolute authority in their respective departments.

Republicans and not a few Democrats will also enter their opposition to the bill on the point that they are its unconstitutional provisions. This is particularly true of the new executive power extended in the matter of tariff fixing.

Letter to Hoover.

In his letter directing Mr. Hoover to proceed at once with the organization of the new food administration Mr. Wilson wrote:

"It seems to me that the inauguration of this plan for food administration is the greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay."

"The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving, not only in food but in all other necessities, demands that we make overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to have a complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be organized, we should not wait for the completion of legislation but should proceed at once."

"The women of the nation are already earnestly working for the cause of the greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay."

"To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption we cannot hope to fulfill this primary duty."

"I trust, therefore, that the women of

Continued on Third Page.

ROOT BIDS RUSSIA FIGHT; SAYS LIBERTY IS AT STAKE; WAR PLEDGE GIVEN TO U. S.

Tells Council of Ministers
America Battles for
World Freedom.

RAPT ATTENTION PAID

"We Shall Fight Together,"
Replies Tereschenko
to Address.

GERMANY COMMON FOE

Sees No Moral Idea or Factor
Dividing Americans and
Russians.

PETROGRAD, June 16, via London, June 17.—A stirring proclamation placing the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates on record irrevocably opposed to a separate peace was adopted to-day by the Council. The proclamation was prompted by Austrian efforts to lure Russia into a separate peace. It exhorts Russians "to rally around the banner of revolution and increase the energy of the military power for the defence of freedom."

The proclamation cites the receipt of a wireless telegram from Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the commander of the German armies on the Russian front) asserting that the Governments of the Central Powers are ready to conclude peace with Russia and asking Russia to send delegates to confer with them. The reply of the Council is a declaration of its attitude and Minister of War Kerensky has caused it to be sent to all troops on land and sea and it has been widely circulated throughout the country.

"Russia has undertaken to unite the democracies of all fighting countries in the struggle against world autocracy, but her plan will never be realized if German imperialism is able to utilize Russia's longing for peace to disunite her from her allies and ruin her army," says the proclamation.

"The revolutionary democracy of Russia is seeking a route to peace through an appeal by the Government created by democratic Russia to the Governments of its allies and by means of an international conference of Socialists."

"Let the army by its energy and courage give power to the voice of democracy."

Blockade of Greece Lifted.

Entente Promises to Safeguard Her Freedom—Constantine Departs.

ATHENS, via London, June 16.—M. Jonnart, the high commissioner representing France, Great Britain and Russia, who recently brought about the abdication of King Constantine, has published a proclamation addressed to the Hellenes, announcing the raising of the blockade of Greece and giving the Allies' programme for the future of the country. The proclamation says:

"France, Great Britain and Russia desired the independence, greatness and prosperity of Greece. They intend to defend the brave little land they have liberated against the united efforts of the Turks, Bulgarians and Germans. They are here to checkmate the manœuvre of the enemies of the kingdom. They will put an end to the repeated violations of the Constitution, of treaties and the deplorable intrigues which led up to the massacre of soldiers of the Allies."

"Yesterday Berlin was in command of Athens and was gradually leading the people under the yoke of the plottings and intrigues of the King and the German Government. We have now returned to the constitutional rights and unity of Greece. The protecting Powers therefore demanded the abdication of the King."

Intention of Allies.

"They have no intention of tampering with the constitutional prerogatives they have other aims, namely, to assure the regular and constitutional progress of the country, to which the late King Constantine had refused to accede."

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STONE AGE WEAPON AUS AUSTRALIAN

Flint Dug Up in Trench Found
to Be Club Head Used in
Prehistoric Days.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 16.—An Australian soldier digging a trench in France found a strangely chipped knob of flint and fastened to it a strong handle, which he always carried in his belt. He used it to crack German heads in trench raids.

When he brought it to England the interest of the military authorities was attracted by the flint. Investigations and comparisons resulted in authorities agreeing that it was a war weapon of the Stone Age and not exactly the same manner as the Australian was using it in 1917 and showing that in the Stone Age men fought over the same battlefields.

SPAIN NEAR WAR; WILL JOIN ALLIES

Entry Into Contest Would In-
dicate Central Powers
Are Beaten.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, June 16.—The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has reported to the Pope that Spain's entry into the war on the side of the Allies is now very likely. Even King Alfonso is convinced that it cannot be averted much longer.

It is stated that Spain's intervention will afford the best proof that the war is nearing its end with the defeat of the Central Powers, whose internal condition nobody knows better than the King of Spain.

TWO MINUTE BATTLE WAR'S LATEST MOVE

It Took British Just That
Long for Victory.

(By Associated Press.) FRANCE.
LONDON, June 16.—The war's latest development is a two minute battle. It took the British just that long to capture the last of the trenches of the Fourth district. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:30 and at 7:32 rockets signalled the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot being fired. They had been lying in wait, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and a number of prisoners without the slightest effort.

It was only after they had accomplished all this that the British barrage was placed behind the German positions in order to cut off any possible relief or immediate counter attack from that direction. There were only two British casualties. Two enemy machine guns were captured and a single round fired during the attack.

SPAIN IN TURMOIL.

Deputies Angelly Demand Right to
Consider National Questions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 16.—A complete silence continued to enshroud the Spanish situation. Hundreds of personal and business cablegrams to Spain inquiring whether a revolution was being planned, and whether the Spanish Government was really maintaining the same manner as the Australian was using it in 1917 and showing that in the Stone Age men fought over the same battlefields.

MANCHESTERS IN NEW FIGHT.

Duke Seeks to Recover From
Duchess Chatters of Castle.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 16.—Another chapter in the history of the Duke of Manchester is being written into the Duke of Manchester's tangled life on Friday in the Dublin bankruptcy court, seeking possession of the crops, stocks and chattels belonging to Kilmore Castle, Co. Wick, which the Duke had sold to a former friend, Zimmermann of Cincinnati, raised serious protests.

She recalled that, as executive for her father, she owned the furniture and stock of the castle. Her father paid \$30,000 for the chattels, she said. An employee of the Duchess who had charge of the castle had submitted an account to the Duke, who promptly dismissed him and gave evidence of the right of the Duchess to the property.

NEW AIR RAID ON ENGLAND; ZEP LOST

Germans Attack East and
Southeast Coast

LONDON, June 17.—German airships made a raid on the east and southeast coasts of England early this (Sunday) morning. One Zeppelin was brought down in flames, according to an official announcement, after one of the raiders had dropped bombs in Kent.

The official statement follows:

"Early this morning some enemy airships approached the east and southeast coasts of England. One of the raiders, a short distance inland, one crossing the East Anglian coast and the other dropping over Kent for a few minutes. Bombs are reported to have been dropped from the latter ship. Some damage was done and fire broke out in a coast town. No further details are yet to hand."

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames."

BID PUPILS IDOLIZE KAISER.

Circulars Sent to German Schools
Called Blunder by Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 16.—The Socialistic newspaper Vorwarts reprints a circular from the Prussian Minister of Education addressed to all school teachers, commanding them to submit an account to the Duke, who promptly dismissed him and gave evidence of the right of the Duchess to the property.

BIG AIR REPRISALS PLANNED.

British Would Have American
Fliers Attack German Cities.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 16.—A great mass meeting of the British air forces on Sunday will demand the adoption of a system of reprisals against Germany for the air raids on London and other English cities which many women and children have been killed.

If the programme outlined for the meeting is adopted by the government the police said the prisoner had told them he was Carl G. Frossel of Chicago and that he had been a civil engineer but had decided he wasn't strong enough to work and therefore had come about for some good idea whereby he could live happily on nothing a year. He added, according to his inquirers, that the notion of pretending to be the Swedish Minister had struck him as a splendid scheme.

Among his effects was a new check

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LARISSA FOR VENIZELOS.

Believed That Many Other Towns
Will Support Him.

PARIS, June 16.—The people of Larissa, the capital and most important town of the fertile Greek province of Thessaly, have enthusiastically gone over to the cause of Venizelos, the friend of the Allies who favors democratic government in Greece. This is officially announced by the Larissa authorities, who are planning to send a delegation to the Greek Government in Athens.

As soon as Constantine left the throne and the French troops entered Larissa in their occupation of Thessaly to secure the ripening crops against seizure by the Royalists, the people were able to show their sympathy for Venizelos. It is believed that many other communities in Greece, now liberated, will do likewise.

The French troops are meeting with no resistance, showing clearly that only the Royalists were pro-German. All the large towns of Thessaly have been occupied, including Kalabaka, Karditsa, Sophades and Demirli, all near Larissa. The French are still moving south toward Athens.

SCHOONER RAMMED OFF BATTERY.

The American Three Masted Schooner
Sallie E. Ludlum Was Rammed by the
Steamship Corral of the New York and
Porto Rico Line that was in the Battery
and Governors Island yesterday after-
noon. Her captain and his wife and
the crew of five men were taken off. The
schooner was towed to South Brooklyn
for repairs.

OUR WAR ARMY NAMED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A joint resolution providing that the war army shall be officially known as the National Army of the United States was introduced to-day by Representative Borah. That is the name in use by the War Department officials now.

AMERICA'S LOVE OF LIBERTY.

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national unity. Under the leadership of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free."

"We believe in the conviction of the power of democracy and in our heart of hearts abide faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity."

The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to Russia a universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, good speed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life."

Have Faith in Russia.

"As we look across the sea we disfigure no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, an mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all."

"We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphal progress of democracy until the oil

GERMANY COMMON FOE

Sees No Moral Idea or Factor
Dividing Americans and
Russians.

PETROGRAD, June 15, via London, June 16.—"The Russian people consider war inevitable and will continue it. The Russians have no imperialist wishes. We know that you have none. We shall fight together to secure liberty, freedom and happiness for all the world. I am happy to say that I do not see any moral idea or factor between America and Russia to divide us. The two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny and America standing as the oldest democracy—hand in hand will show the way of happiness to nations, great and small."

These ringing words, expressing the attitude of the Russian Government toward America and the American mission headed by Elihu Root, were voiced by M. Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, responding for the Council of Ministers to Mr. Root's address of sympathy and good will on the part of the American Government. Ambassador Francis presented the Root mission to the Ministers in the Russian Palace, explaining that the members of the mission had come to Russia to discover how America can best cooperate with her ally in forwarding the fight against the common enemy. The presentation was very informal, only a few Russian officials and the members of the American Embassy attending. Mr. Tereschenko, the young Minister of War, just back from the front, wore the khaki blouse of a common soldier.

MINISTERS IN RAPID ATTENTION.

The Ministers listened with rapt attention to Mr. Root's address, which was a powerful utterance both in substance and in the manner in which it was delivered.

M. Tereschenko rose from a sick bed to attend the presentation and responded without notes, expressing great joy in welcoming the commission from America. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776.

AMERICAN'S LOVE OF LIBERTY.

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national unity. Under the leadership of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free."

"We believe in the conviction of the power of democracy and in our heart of hearts abide faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity."

The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to Russia a universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, good speed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life."

Have Faith in Russia.

"As we look across the sea we disfigure no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, an mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all."

"We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphal progress of democracy until the oil